

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 30,246

PARIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1982

Established 1887

## Britain Reported Reaching 3-Stage Plan on Falklands

By R.W. Apple Jr.  
New York Times Service  
LONDON — Britain has decided to propose a three-stage plan for the settlement of the Falkland Islands crisis, according to a source close to the British government, which said the plan would be discussed with Argentina on Wednesday.

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During an interim period following the withdrawal of Argentine troops, the source said, only the British flag would fly over the disputed South Atlantic archipelago and only British officials and police would be involved in its administration. But Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government hopes that most of the islanders would eventually accept some form of Argentine rule and to make arrangements for the others to emigrate.

Once that had been accomplished, the source said, negotiations for a transfer of sovereignty with protection for the rights of the Falklanders who stay behind, would be held with the Argentine junta, whose troops seized the islands on April 2.

Even a brief period of British control of the Falklands, which would inevitably result in the handing down of the Argentine flag there, is believed to be unacceptable to the Argentine president, Lt. Gen. Leopoldo Galtieri.

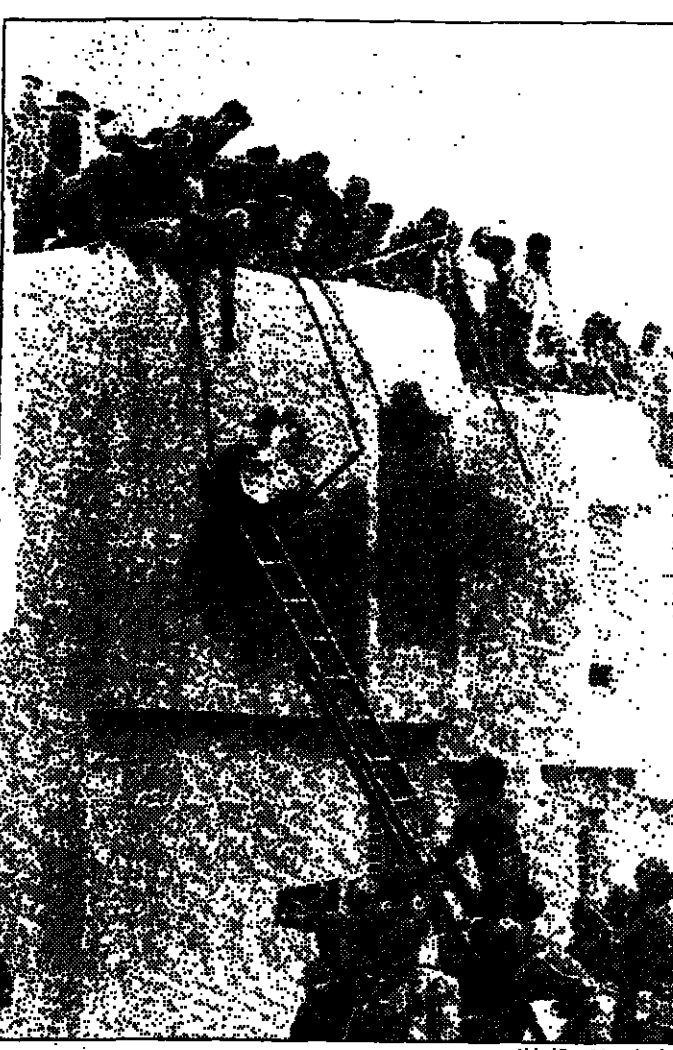
But Mrs. Thatcher was said to believe she must suggest new ideas to keep the diplomatic dialogue going. She is evidently eager to give at least the appearance of flexibility, so that if war breaks out, both British politicians and governments abroad will conclude that Britain explored every chance of a diplomatic solution before shooting started.

Problem in Parliament  
Mrs. Thatcher's strategy is complicated by sharp differences of opinion among Tories as well as opposition politicians, that are just beneath the surface unity of the House of Commons. Some Conservative MPs have expressed any concessions, such as joint administration, and some would yield substantial ground to avoid serious bloodshed.

The prime minister and her inner Cabinet approved Wednesday morning the package of counter-proposals that Francis Pym, the foreign secretary, will carry to Washington Thursday. They constitute Britain's response to the Argentine plan that Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. sent to Mrs. Thatcher on Monday at the end of four days of talks in Buenos Aires.

Mr. Pym told the House of Commons Wednesday afternoon that the government would continue to insist on Argentine withdrawal from the Falklands, the restoration of British administration and long-term negotiations within a "framework" framework. He described the character of the interim administration as one of the "critical points" — a hint that Britain saw some room for compromise in that area.

"I don't want anybody to be under the misguided impression that this is going to be in any way easy," the foreign secretary said. "If freedom and democracy cannot be preserved by peaceful means, other methods will have to be used."



Jewish settlers in Yamit, resisting the ordered withdrawal from the Sinai, dropped burning tires on Israeli troops Wednesday.

## Israeli Cabinet Backs Sinai Pullout As Troops Move to Evict Squatters

By David K. Shipler  
New York Times Service  
JERUSALEM — Israel's Cabinet voted unanimously Wednesday to withdraw from the Sinai on Sunday, as required by the peace treaty with Egypt.

Hours after the decision, the army moved against militant Jewish protesters in the northern Sinai town of Yamit, evicting them by force.

In Yamit, Israeli security forces ran into furious opposition from shouting and weeping opponents of the withdrawal. The Associated Press reported. Although most of the settlers have left, ultra-nationalist squatters have moved into the town, vowing to resist the evacuation.

[As the evacuation began, hundreds of settlers mounted rooftops that were strewn with tires, clubs, stones and bottles. They set fire to the tires and shouted at troops massing in the gardens below to get away.]

In parts of the Sinai already returned to Egyptian control, officials said, aerial reconnaissance showed that Egypt had withdrawn troops that had exceeded the numbers permitted by the treaty.

In addition, Mr. Mubarak, in a letter to Prime Minister Menachem Begin, was understood to have promised to stop the smuggling of arms by the Palestine Liberation Organization through the Sinai into the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip. Egyptian authorities

also closed a PLO office in the Sinai town of El-Arish, one Israeli official reported.

Mr. Mubarak was also said to have reaffirmed the Camp David framework and the peace treaty as the only basis on which peace was to be pursued. Israel has been concerned about recent Egyptian attempts to repair relations with the other Arab countries by advocating a Palestinian state and leaving the Camp David accords unmentioned.

A further factor in the Cabinet's decision was an unspecified set of commitments by the United States to Israel's security. No details were given. However, the Cabinet communiqué described a letter from President Reagan, delivered Wednesday to Mr. Begin by Deputy Secretary of State Walter J. Stoessel Jr., as a document "of great significance with respect to the security of Israel and the Jewish people."

## Israeli Jets Bomb Lebanon Nine-Month Cease-Fire Broken As 3 Palestinian Camps Are Hit

By David K. Shipler  
New York Times Service  
JERUSALEM — Israel broke its nine-month moratorium on military action in Lebanon Wednesday, sending jet fighters on bombing attacks of Palestinian refugee camps and guerrilla bases on the outskirts of Beirut and northeast of Sidon. Two Syrian MIG-23s were shot down as they tried to intercept the Israeli aircraft.

The air strikes, the first since an U.S.-arranged cease-fire went into effect last July in the border area, came hours after an Israeli soldier was killed and another wounded, when their vehicle hit an anti-tank mine in southern Lebanon.

The soldiers were traveling along a dirt road in a border zone controlled by Israeli-backed Lebanese Christian militia, a few dozen yards outside an area patrolled by United Nations troops.

The incident was denounced in an Israeli military communiqué as the climax of a series of "bloody attacks and murderous actions against Israeli citizens both in Israel and in Europe."

In light of these blatant provocations, the communiqué declared, "the government has ordered counterattacks against three terrorist targets in Lebanon. The



Menachem Begin

was the border problem. At 15 points along the new Israeli-Egyptian border, disagreements over the precise location, most seriously at a strip of beach called Tabas south of Elat. A new Israeli luxury hotel is under construction on the site, which is claimed by both countries.

Israel and Egypt have reportedly

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Stoessel was still in Jerusalem, but it was not clear whether he had been informed by Mr. Begin of the impending air attack, or whether he made any representations about it to the prime minister. After the strikes, Israel's defense minister, Ariel Sharon, was reported to have met with him to describe the targets.

Although Israeli troops were reported in recent weeks to be ready to move into Lebanon, there were no indications that any ground forces had been deployed. One Western military expert speculated that if the Palestinians refrained from reacting with shelling and rocket attacks into northern Israel, the Israelis might be satisfied with the quick air strikes as a slap of retaliation, without going on to more extensive ground action.

Israel's chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Rafael Eytan, said in an interview that the cease-fire would remain in effect if the Palestinians did not strike back and ended their terrorism against Israelis here and abroad.

According to a UN spokesman reached by telephone at his headquarters in Naqurah, Lebanon, six Israeli planes bombed the Palestinian camp at Damour, south of Beirut. He said that two bombs hit

the Sabra refugee camp in Beirut, in the same area where an intensive Israeli air attack last summer killed an estimated 300 persons and wounded 800.

There were also reports from Lebanon that Israeli helicopters and gunboats were in the area, but this could not be confirmed.

Israel has been increasingly jittery over the Palestinian army buildup, charging that the guerrillas have introduced large numbers of long-range artillery pieces and rocket launchers capable of hitting northern Israeli towns and kibbutzim at long range.

Last summer, following Israeli strikes on the Palestinian bases, northern Israel came under severe shelling attacks. Some residents in the north have recently urged the government to refrain from any military action in Lebanon that could provoke similar shelling.

**Danish Premier in Athens**  
The Associated Press  
ATHENS — Danish Premier Anker Jørgensen Wednesday started a three-day visit to Greece by conferring with Premier Andreas Papandreu on the Greek request to review its membership in the European Economic Community.

## Two Koreas Exchange Fire at Border Point

By Henry Scott Stokes  
New York Times Service  
SEOUL — North and South Korean troops exchanged fire across the demilitarized zone for four hours Wednesday morning and both sides claimed that the other opened fire first.

Amid still conflicting reports over what happened, South Korea's Ministry of National Defense said in a statement here that four North Korean soldiers were attempting to flee south across the 155-mile-long (250-kilometer) demilitarized zone and were either killed or wounded by mines.

North Korea said that an unspecified number of its civilian police were killed in the battle.

The incident occurred four days before a visit here by U.S. Vice President Bush. During his three-day tour, he is scheduled to go to areas on the front line and to address troops at a base near the demilitarized zone Sunday. He is the senior Reagan administration official to come to South Korea.

An official statement from Pyongyang, the North Korean capital, called the incident a "grave military provocation" and said that "South Korea opened fire first." Seoul claimed that the North fired first with automatic weapons and machine guns at a point north of Chumchon, 60 miles northeast of Seoul.

The incident was described by U.S. military officials as the first serious breach by gunfire of the cease-fire since Oct. 31, when a brief exchange of fire occurred across the zone.

The United Nations Command in Seoul said that it "charged North Korea with initiating a serious firefight for more than four hours this morning" in a message relayed to North Korea through the Military Armistice Commission. The message contained no reference to casualties on either side.

"The United Nations Command side was forced to return defensive fire," said the statement by the U.S.-led command. "No casualties were reported among UNC personnel."

The fighting comes at a time of heightened tension between the two Koreas. In recent months North Korean officials attending armistice sessions at the truce vil-

lage of Panmunjom were stern-faced and unfriendly, said South Korean reporters at the sessions.

"There are times when they fraternize, exchange cigarettes and chat," said a Seoul reporter, "but at least from February there's been none of that."

U.S. officials also warned of threatening conduct by North Korean guards at Panmunjom recently.

South Korean and U.S. intelligence experts warned that the North might be preparing to stage major incidents — even to start a war — as President Kim Il Sung of North Korea progressively hands over power to his son, 40-year-old Kim Jong Il, who is little known to U.S. or South Korean experts.

The warnings multiplied in recent weeks before the lavish April 15 celebration in Pyongyang of Kim Il Sung's 70th birthday. The occasion was seen here as a milestone in the slow transfer of power.

However, Western diplomats here doubt that war is imminent. "We know of nothing to support assertions that the North is doing or preparing much, said one, 'but of course one can never be 100 percent sure they won't blow the lid.'"

**Call for Nuclear Arms Ban**  
TOKYO (UPI) — North Korea and Romania have issued a joint statement calling for an end to the arms race and a ban on nuclear weapons, the North Korean news agency reported. The statement was issued Wednesday at the end of a visit by President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania to North Korea, the broadcast said.

**Soviet Envoy Accused of Spying by Sweden**  
The Associated Press  
STOCKHOLM — The Foreign Ministry has asked Soviet Vice-Consul Albert Liepa to leave the country, saying he was spying on Latvian exile organizations in Sweden.

A ministry spokesman said Tuesday that Mr. Liepa, himself a Latvian, was not expelled or declared persona non grata, adding, "We think it's enough to ask him to leave."

## Lack of Support Worries Argentina Junta Tries to Stem Internal and International Criticism

By Jackson Diehl  
Washington Post Service  
BUENOS AIRES — Argentina's military leadership, despite having won an important defense treaty vote in the Organization of American States, is showing increased concern that its political support both internally and internationally is slipping as the crisis in the South Atlantic continues.

Political sources said here Tuesday that the military leadership has been painfully surprised by the continued harsh reaction by European countries to the seizure of the Falkland Islands April 2, as well as by the relatively restrained backing from Latin American allies.

Eighteen countries supported Argentina's call Tuesday at the OAS in Washington for a meeting of ministers of the 22 countries of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, which is known as the Rio Treaty. Nevertheless, sources here said the Argentine government now believes it does not have enough support for a strong condemnation of Britain.

At the same time, the widespread internal support that the government here enjoyed after seizing the islands has shown signs of weakening. Political leaders are questioning the government's negotiating position and its relations with the United States and are renewing calls for major changes in economic policy.

The military leadership here indicates that following the four days of tense talks with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., Argentina has now made as many concessions as possible toward a diplomatic solution. To give up its demands for an assurance of eventual sovereignty over the islands, political sources here stress, would place the government in an almost untenable internal political position.

As Britain reacted to the new Argentine proposals for a temporary solution to the conflict, however, it appeared that Argentina would not be able to win this critical point without a rallying of international support and a firm demonstration of its willingness to stand up to the British military threat.

**Diplomatic Move**  
While the OAS met Tuesday, Argentine officials moved to rally the necessary support. A group of ambassadors here was invited to a lunch Tuesday with Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez, while the embassies of potential allies such as Venezuela were visited by high-ranking generals.

The interior minister, Gen. Alfredo Saint Jean, met with the leaders of 13 political parties for four hours to explain Argentina's new position in the negotiations and its agreement to British participation in a temporary administration over the islands.

Unless a military confrontation breaks out soon between Argentine forces and the British fleet (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Weinberger Says U.S. Must Contain Soviet Expansion

The Associated Press  
NEW YORK — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has said that the United States "must be prepared to halt and seek to reverse the geographic expansion of Soviet control and military presence," particularly where the vital interests of the United States and its allies are threatened. He made specific mention of Cuba.

Mr. Weinberger did not say how the United States would go about reversing the expansion of Soviet control. His remarks Tuesday were made to the Council on Foreign Relations.

"Emboldened by America's post-Vietnam paralysis and its own increased military capabilities, the Soviet Union has pushed its traditional policy of global expansionism to a new dimension in recent years," Mr. Weinberger said.

**Honduras: Can It Be a Buffer Against Communism in Latin America?**  
By Alan Riding  
New York Times Service  
TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — With leftist revolutionaries ruling Nicaragua and Marxist guerrillas vying for power in El Salvador and Guatemala, the United States seems anxious to convert Honduras into a buffer against the spread of Communism in Central America.

The Reagan administration has warned Honduras that it is likely to be the next target of leftist agitation in the region and has stepped up military aid and advice to the Honduran Army. It has also promised to protect Honduras in the event of open hostilities with Nicaragua.

But many local politicians fear this policy could embolden Honduras in Central America's current troubles for the first time and polarize political opinion in a country that has until now enjoyed considerable stability.

The government of President Roberto Suazo Cordova also reportedly feels that the country's first civilian government in a decade is being weakened by Washington's emphasis on military rather than economic aid and it has opened a regional peace initiative in the hope of ensuring Honduras' neutrality in any broader Central American conflict.

**Ideological Ally**  
But the Reagan administration has found a strong ideological ally in the Honduran Army, which, alarmed by the military buildup in neighboring Nicaragua, seems happy to act as a U.S. proxy in the area in exchange for assistance in building up its own strength.

The head of the Honduran armed forces, Col. Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, an Argentine-trained officer much admired by

the Pentagon, has warned that Honduras is facing aggression from Russia through Cuba and that Nicaragua poses a threat to Honduras.

Col. Alvarez and three senior officers paid a secret visit to Washington in March for talks with the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Deputy Defense Secretary Frank C. Carlucci during which they requested 12 F-5E jet fighters and heavy artillery. Military sources here said U.S. officials had agreed that Honduras could not afford the \$120 million price tag on the aircraft, but agreed to study the request.

In the meantime, U.S. military aid to Honduras has doubled to \$10.8 million this year and a further \$5 million has been requested for fiscal 1983. The number of U.S. military advisers here has risen sharply in the last year and,



## U.S. Senators Warn of Salvadoran Aid Cutoff If Rightist Leaders Keep Centrists From Power

By Michael Getler  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The ranking Republican and Democrat on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee have issued sharp warnings to Salvadoran rightist political parties that any attempt to form a government without the more moderate Christian Democrats would lead to a cutoff of all U.S. aid to El Salvador.

The committee's Republican chairman, Charles H. Percy of Illinois, said that "any government that does not include the Christian Democrats, which does not seek to bridge political differences in the interests of national unity and peace, will not be credible to Congress and cannot expect the support of Congress."

Sen. Percy said Salvadoran parties struggling to put together a government after the elections on March 28 must be made to understand that not only the Christian Democrats, but also reforms started by the outgoing Christian Democratic president, José Napoleón Duarte, must be included in any new government.

Even though the Christian Democrats received more votes than any other party in the elections, they could be left out of the new government. Rightist leaders have said they would name a president and vice president from among their own ranks.

The Christian Democrats received about 543,000 of the 1.5 million votes cast, but more than 800,000 votes went to five opposing rightist parties.

'Powerful Expression'

Sen. Percy made his comments on Tuesday, at a hearing on the administration's policy in Latin America. The State Department's deputy assistant secretary for inter-American affairs, Steven W. Bosworth, told Sen. Percy that the administration "welcomed" his statement as a powerful expression of Congress' views and that it was "our conclusion that the political leaders" in El Salvador are aware of those opinions.

Sen. Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island, the panel's ranking Democrat, said he believes that "unless the new government moves quickly

to end human rights abuses, completes the land reform program at an early date and opens negotiations with guerrilla forces," the United States "should stop all military assistance to El Salvador."

Sen. Percy, Sen. Pell and Sen. Christopher J. Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut, pressed Mr. Bosworth on whether or when negotiations toward ending the Salvadoran fighting might start with leftist forces.

Mr. Bosworth said the administration "opposes the concept of direct negotiations on the sharing of political power, negotiations that would occur outside the ongoing political process in El Salvador."

However, he said that "given the massive repudiation of the guerrillas," as evidenced by the big election turnout, the United States might be prepared to offer some "assistance" and "facilities" if some elements of the leftist opposition on the battlefield decided to participate in the political process.

Under questioning, Mr. Bosworth also said his department "rejects" the idea of "imposed" ports that the administration is

## French Bill Would Curb Police Checks

Socialists Work Out Compromise Measure

The Associated Press

PARIS — The Socialist government on Wednesday proposed strict limits on police identity checks despite public concern over street crime, political terrorism and illegal immigration.

The reform, which triggered a public quarrel between the nation's top two law enforcement ministers, is the latest in the Socialist program to roll back some tough law-and-order legislation of the previous government that it considers repressive.

## Compromise Proposal

The compromise proposal that emerged will be presented to the Socialist-controlled National Assembly this spring.

Capital punishment, special non-jury trial security courts and military tribunals handling civil cases have been rejected from the books. Scheduled for repeal is a law that held all participants in a demonstration criminally responsible for any isolated act of violence by other demonstrators.

The latest measure sets specific limits on when and by whom ordinary citizens will be required to produce their identity papers and, in effect, repeal the "security and liberty" law passed in the last days of the government of former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

## Threatened Liberty

"The so-called security and liberty law not only did not protect people or property, it threatened liberty," the French Socialist Mitterrand after a compromise substitute law was worked out during Wednesday's Cabinet meeting.

Under the old law, all police officers had the right to demand identity papers for virtually any reason. The Socialists, in opposition at the time, said the law was repressive and aimed at harassing immigrants, youths and leftist demonstrators.



Interior Minister Gen. Alfredo Saint Jean, center, met for four hours with the leaders of most Argentine political parties to inform them of developments in the crisis over the Falklands.

## Argentina Concerned by Lack of Support

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making its way toward the South Atlantic, Argentina is likely to ask the OAS members to do no more than approve a resolution calling for peace, according to sources close to the military command.

While Latin American countries are nearly unanimous in supporting Argentina's claim to the islands and its description of Britain's 149-year rule of them as a vestige of colonialism, most have shown reservations about the Argentine use of force in seizing them.

## United States Did Not Believe There Would Be an Invasion

Galtieri May Visit Falklands

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters) — The Argentine president, Lt. Gen. Leopoldo Galtieri, is expected to visit the Falkland Islands in the next few days to meet military commanders there, government sources said Wednesday.

Gen. Galtieri is the only member of the junta who has not yet visited the islands since they were seized by Argentina on April 2. The government sources said, Gen. Galtieri would probably visit the islands in his capacity as head of the Argentine Army, not as head of state.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### Dutch Aide Cautions U.S. on Arms

WASHINGTON — Dutch Foreign Minister Max van der Stoep said Wednesday that unless there is a resumption soon of U.S.-Soviet talks on strategic arms reduction as well as progress in the Geneva talks on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons, the chances that the Netherlands would allow the deployment of U.S. missiles would be "further diminished."

### Italian Socialists to Stay in Coalition

ROME — The leader of the Socialist Party, Bettino Craxi, said Wednesday that he will continue to work with the five-party coalition, easing the immediate threat that Premier Giovanni Spadolini's government would collapse.

"We will respond to irresponsible behavior with a responsible act," Mr. Craxi told a meeting of his party's leaders. The Socialists had demanded the resignation of Treasury Minister Beniamino Andreatta, a Christian Democrat, for remarks he made last Saturday accusing the Socialists of Fascist-style politics. Mr. Andreatta has refused to resign.

### Paris Court Ends Hold on Iran Funds

PARIS — A Paris appeals court Wednesday ended the seizure of \$1 billion in Iranian funds, impounded on orders of the Paris commercial tribunal on Oct. 24, 1979.

The funds amount to Iran's 10-percent participation in Eurodif, a French-led consortium that produces enriched uranium as fuel for nuclear power plants. The share in the program, arranged under the Shah, was canceled by former Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh of Iran in 1980 on orders from Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Eurodif authorities won seizure of the Iranian share in the capital claiming that since the 1979 revolution, Tehran had not been paying its share of the project.

### U.S. Air Force Grounds 60% of F-16s

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Air Force temporarily grounded 60 percent of its F-16 fighter planes Wednesday in what it called a precautionary measure to inspect wear in a wing element.

Air Force officials said the possible problem was detected during routine inspections of the F-16, one of the Air Force's two first-line fighters. The other is the heavier F-15. The Air Force said it would be inspecting "wear in the wing leading-edge flap drive system." It added that the such wear "has not been the cause of any accidents."

### 3 Million Afghans Said to Have Fled

GENEVA — One fifth of the Afghan population has fled since the Soviet intervention 16 months ago, according to UN figures released Wednesday.

There currently are 2.7 million registered Afghan refugees in Pakistan and tens of thousands of others who are unregistered, UN officials said. Many thousands of Afghans have also gone to Iran although there is no exact figure for that country. In all, officials said, at least 3 million people have fled Afghanistan, which had an estimated population of about 15 million before the Soviet takeover.

### Norway Fears Long Transport Strike

OSLO — Panic buying of food and gasoline was reported Wednesday in Norway as fears grew that a nationwide transport workers' strike could be long lasting.

The Transport Workers' Union ordered 14,000 members to strike Tuesday night because of lack of progress in negotiations. The union selected distribution of oil and gasoline from oil companies as one of its main strike targets.

### 61 Defendants Boycott Moro Trial

ROME — The trial of alleged Red Brigades terrorists accused of killing former Premier Aldo Moro four years ago resumed Wednesday with all but two of the 63 defendants boycotting the proceeding.

Judge Severino Santapichi told the court that the defendants were protesting the seating arrangement and the presence of police officers in the defendants' cage. Under Italian law, a defendant need not be present at his trial.

## U.S. Lawyers Says Cuba Travel Ban May Violate Constitutional Rights

By Stuart Taylor Jr.  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Civil liberties lawyers are questioning the legality of the Reagan administration's new effort to ban business and tourist travel to Cuba, and two groups said they might file a lawsuit to block the restrictions.

The restrictions might violate the constitutional right to travel abroad, which the Supreme Court has said may not be unreasonably restricted, the lawyers said Tuesday. They also said the curbs appear to be inconsistent with a 1978 amendment to the Passport Act that narrowed presidential power to restrict travel to unfriendly countries with which the United States is not at war.

Meanwhile, John M. Walker Jr., assistant Treasury secretary, defended the legality of the travel restrictions Tuesday, and Alan Rosenberg, a State Department spokesman, said the restrictions should not close the door to additional diplomatic contacts with Cuba.

eliminate tourist and business travel to Cuba by prohibiting persons traveling for these purposes to engage in the kinds of transactions in which any traveler must engage, such as paying for the necessary transportation or for food. Officials, news reporters, academic researchers and persons traveling for family unification would be exempted.

The civil liberties lawyers who questioned the travel restrictions in separate interviews included Leonard Boudin, who has argued major right-to-travel cases involving Cuba before the Supreme Court; Charles S. Sims, of the American Civil Liberties Union; and Michael Ratner, of the Center for Constitutional Rights.

Mr. Ratner and Mr. Sims said they were likely to file a lawsuit challenging the new travel restrictions later this week, probably on behalf of one or more would-be tourists.

Prof. Laurence H. Tribe of Harvard Law School, author of a leading constitutional law treatise, also questioned the new travel restrictions, asserting that "international travel is an important part of the basic liberties of Americans, and something that differentiates us from the Soviet Union and other totalitarian regimes."

## Army Blamed For Massacre In Salvador

The Associated Press

SAN SALVADOR — An army patrol entered a village in eastern El Salvador and massacred 49 men, women and children suspected of cooperating with leftist guerrillas, survivors have said. Military officials denied the report.

Several foreign journalists were taken Tuesday by rebels to Berriena, a village of seven houses about 18 miles (29 kilometers) north of San Vicente city, where they were shown two mass graves allegedly containing the bodies of 46 of the victims.

San Vicente, 125 miles east of San Salvador, is the capital of San Vicente province and the country's fourth largest city. It has also been a center for guerrilla activity.

People who said they were survivors told the journalists there was a gunfight between government soldiers and guerrillas. Then, they said, an army patrol entered Berriena on Sunday morning and killed 49 people for allegedly cooperating with the guerrillas.

## Schmidt Party Adopts Plan Seen as Divisive

The Associated Press

MUNICH — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic Party (SPD) Wednesday overwhelmingly approved an economic program likely to increase the sharp divisions in the already battered government coalition.

With only one delegate voting against and four abstaining, the rest of the 400 delegates at a national party congress here approved a program to combat mass unemployment, which now stands at 1.5 million, or 8 percent of the workforce, the highest in 25 years. The program would be financed by a series of controversial state investments and higher taxes.

## Deng Promotes 2 Supporters to Key China Posts

United Press International

PEKING — Deng Xiaoping, deputy chairman of the Communist Party, has consolidated his power by putting two supporters in key posts in the party, which announced Wednesday that the careers of officials will depend on their political loyalty.

Mr. Deng's men are Deng Liqun, named Sunday as head of the Propaganda Department, and Qiao Zhi, the new chief of the International Liaison Department.

"The selection and promotion of cadres must first be based on their political performance," the commentator of the party newspaper, the People's Daily, wrote. "We must see whether they are politically reliable," the commentary said.

## Danes Kill Sick Animals

The Associated Press

COPENHAGEN — A herd of 32 pigs and 10 cattle suffering from hoof-and-mouth disease was shot and buried on the island of Funen Wednesday. It was the 19th case of the disease to break out on the island in a month. Denmark's chief veterinarian said. It brought to 3,758 the number of animals destroyed since March 18.

## 32 Place-Names Are Changed In Zimbabwe

The Associated Press

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has announced new Africanized names for 32 cities and towns, including Salisbury, which is to be called Harare.

The announcement Tuesday ended two days of confusion about the legality of the change in the capital's name, first announced Sunday by a government spokesman at celebrations marking the second anniversary of independence from Britain and the beginning of black rule.

## Israel Backs Sinai Pullout

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agreed to follow the procedure for resolving disputes laid down in article 7 of the treaty: first negotiation, then conciliation and arbitration. However, Egypt is said to be insisting on a deadline of two or three months for arbitration, while Israel wants no time limit.

When Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali of Egypt came to Jerusalem last Friday, he reportedly demanded that pending resolution of the dispute, work be halted on the new hotel. Israeli officials rejected this firmly and the demand is expected to be abandoned by Egypt. After withdrawal, the zone will be policed by the multinational force, and be open to both Israelis and Egyptians until the border is fixed by arbitration.



Hungarian Communist Party leader Janos Kadar, left, and Polish party leader Wojciech Jaruzelski at a ceremony for Mr. Jaruzelski, who arrived in Budapest Wednesday for an official visit.

## Polish Party Meeting Is Expected To Focus on Economic Problems

Warsaw — Poland's Communist Party, struggling to restore credibility after last December's military takeover, is to hold a Central Committee meeting Thursday, with economic problems expected to be the main topic.

The 200-member committee meeting is the second scheduled since the imposition of martial law, which was seen by most Poles as a way to prevent total erosion of the party's authority.

Since the emergence of Solidarity, the independent labor union federation, during labor unrest in August, 1980, party membership has dropped by about one million from a peak of 3.5 million, official party spokesmen say.

Party officials have said their ranks are being cleansed of what they call "driftwood, opportunists and careerists," while those who remain are Communist stalwarts. But activists of Solidarity, which has been suspended since martial law was imposed on Dec. 13, have disputed this. They say the party has lost many of its more dynamic and credible figures and the support of younger Poles.

The failure to appeal to the nation's youth clearly is a major concern for party leaders. The party newspaper, Trybuna Ludu, explained this week of a "painful ideological generation gap" and urged intensified Communist indoctrination of young people.

A writer for Zycie Partii (Life of the Party), a fortnightly party journal, wrote: "I have never run across a mother who would say she wanted her child to grow up to be a Communist. Thirty-odd years have elapsed since the Socialist transformation got under way in our country, but the term Communist has yet to gain social acceptance."

Senior party sources say a struggle is continuing within the leadership, although Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the party's first secretary, premier and head of the Military Council of National Salvation, appears to have consolidated his position.

The sources said a division persisted between hard-line party leaders seeking to restore rigid Communist control and moderates favoring greater concessions to the forces behind the 16 months of liberalization that preceded Dec. 13. Meanwhile, the government has begun an economic reform program, based on reversing trends of

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Abol Hasan Diba (Saghat-Dowleh) in Lausanne, Switzerland on 16th April, 1982

هڪ زامن الاصل



## Reagan Renews a Proposal to Meet Brezhnev at UN Conference in June

By Howell Raines  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has renewed his invitation to Soviet Premier Leonid I. Brezhnev to meet with him in June at the United Nations. Mr. Reagan said that such a meeting would not be a summit conference at a later date, as proposed by Mr. Brezhnev.

Both men have said they should meet this year, but they have differed as to the time and place. Mr. Reagan said two weeks ago that he hoped Mr. Brezhnev would join him in mid-June, at a UN arms control conference in New York.

The Soviet leader responded last weekend by proposing a full-scale summit in Finland or Switzerland in the fall.

## U.S. Dock Ban On Russians Ruled Illegal

By Jim Mann  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has ruled that American labor unions may not boycott cargoes going to or coming from a foreign country as a protest against that nation's foreign and military policies.

By a unanimous vote Monday, the justices decided that the refusal of the International Longshoremen's Association to handle goods being sent to or arriving from the Soviet Union after the Russian intervention in Afghanistan in December, 1979, was illegal.

The court held that the ILA may be required to pay damages which could run into millions of dollars, to an American trading company, Allied International, Inc., which suffered financial losses as a result of the boycott.

The ruling appears broad enough to apply to other recent boycotts by the ILA and other U.S. unions against foreign cargo. For example, some unions stopped handling Iranian cargoes after the seizure of American hostages in 1979, and the ILA refused to work on shipments to or from Poland after martial law was declared Dec. 13.

## Official Policy

However, the ruling applies only to labor unions and does not cover boycotts or trade embargoes by the U.S. government. The Reagan administration had told the court in an amicus curiae brief that the ILA's boycott was illegal and that the union's action interfered with the official conduct of U.S. foreign policy.

The justices decided that the ban on secondary boycotts contained in the Taft-Hartley Act of 1947 applied to boycotts motivated by politics as well as those prompted by labor disputes. A secondary boycott is one in which an aggrieved party boycotts a third party in a dispute. In this case, the union refused to handle Allied International cargoes going to or from Russia in an effort to punish the Soviet Union.

In addition, the court decided, also unanimously, that the ILA's boycott of Soviet cargoes was not a form of protest protected by the First Amendment.

The court pointed out that the ILA's boycott during 1980 unfairly hurt those American companies involved in trade with the Soviet Union, even though they, of course, were not the parties responsible for Soviet policies.

"As understandable and even commendable as the ILA's ultimate objectives may be, the certain effect of its action is to impose a heavy burden on neutral employers," Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr. wrote for the court. "And it is just such a burden, as well as widening of industrial strife, that the secondary boycott provisions were designed to prevent."

The longshoremen's Soviet boycott was announced by the ILA's president, Thomas Gleason, on Jan. 9, 1980.

It was challenged in several lawsuits. The Supreme Court ruled in one involving only Allied International, which imports Russian wood products. A shipping company working under contract for Allied was unable to get cargoes unloaded because of the boycott.

Allied later argued that because of the boycott, it lost "the great bulk" of its \$25-million-a-year business.

## New Jersey Senator Seated

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Republican Nicholas F. Brady, 52, has been installed as a senator from New Jersey to the seat vacated last month when Democrat Harrison A. Williams Jr. resigned rather than be expelled for Abscam crimes.

## Plan to Cut Hallowed Ivy Threatens Harvard Image

New York Times Service

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Harvard, which has long regarded itself as the leader of the Ivy League, is facing a challenge, not because of a decline in academic standards but because of a plan to strip its buildings of their trademark — ivy.

University officials say that ivy, although esthetically pleasing, damages the brick and mortar that has held the school together since 1636. So when a multimillion-dollar project begins this summer to renovate dormitories for upperclassmen, workers are scheduled to cut down every vine.

John B. Fox Jr., dean of Harvard College, said Tuesday that the ivy would have to be removed to allow repairs on the exterior walls, which will be covered with a sealant to help keep moisture out. A consultant has recommended that no ivy be allowed to grow back, but no decision has been made to permanently remove the growth.

Harvard officials estimate that it costs \$50,000 annually just to cut the ivy away from window sills, which are most susceptible to damage. A member of the history and literature faculty, David Harris Sacks, has already told the dean in a letter that old prints and photographs do not show any evidence of ivy until the late 1880s.

Most authorities agree that the term "Ivy League" was coined in the 1930s by Stanley Woodward, an Amherst alumnus, who was sports editor of The New York Herald Tribune. Other Ivy League members are Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, the University of Pennsylvania, Princeton and Yale.

## Archibald MacLeish, 89, Poet, Dramatist, Pulitzer Winner, Dies

By Alden Whisman  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Archibald MacLeish, 89, poet, playwright, statesman, man of letters and three-time winner of the Pulitzer Prize, died Tuesday night at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston after a short illness.

In the 1930s, Mr. MacLeish (the

## OBITUARIES

name is pronounced MacLeish) not only championed the common people but he also seemed to want to write for them. His "Panic: Play in Verse," which had some harsh words for bankers, was staged before a group of workers and unemployed. They responded so enthusiastically that he said: "Now I have found my audience."

At the same time Mr. MacLeish raised his voice as Nazi Germany threatened the world with war. He offended some fellow writers by accusing them of preaching pacifism to "a generation which would be obliged to face the threat of fascism in its adult years."

He also turned to philosophical and religious questions in "J.B.," a verse drama based on the Book of Job, for which he won his third Pulitzer Prize. (His first two were for poetry.)

## Gentleman Farmer

Outside his study Mr. MacLeish was the most gregarious of men. He was "Archie" even to acquaintances. In the latter part of his life he lived much of the year as a gentleman farmer in Conway, Mass., where he bought a home in 1920. Born in Glenco, Ill., he was the son of Andrew and Martha Hillard MacLeish. Andrew was a Glaswegian who settled in Chicago and became a department store magnate. Archibald was sent east to the Hotchkiss School and to Yale, where he was graduated in 1915. He was on the swimming and football teams, edited a literary magazine and won a Phi Beta Kappa key.

He was already writing verse, but he also realized that poetry was unlikely to support him and Ada Hitchcock, his childhood sweetheart, whom he married in 1916. He entered the Harvard Law School and took his degree in 1919 at the head of his class. His student days were interrupted by World War I, in which he served as a field artillery captain.

Meanwhile, in 1917, "Tower of Ivory," a collection of poems he had written as an undergraduate, was published by the Yale University Press.

After the war Mr. MacLeish practiced law from 1920 to 1923 in Boston, then took his wife and two children to Europe. For the next five years he lived in France, and briefly, in Persia.

## Expatriate Coterie

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narrated the Conquest of Mexico through the eyes of a Spanish soldier. Published in 1932, the poem won him a wide audience and his first Pulitzer Prize.

His nine years at Fortune magazine, then sort of a gadfly to the business world, coincided with the Depression. At the same time he was also articulating his concepts in poetry in such works as "Frescoes for Mr. Rockefeller's City," "1933" and "Public Speech."

In 1938 he became, for a year, the first adviser to the Nieman Fellowships which provide a year of paid leave at Harvard for journalists.

In 1939, President Roosevelt appointed him librarian of Congress, a post to which he was confirmed by the Senate after some debate over his politics. In his five years there, he reorganized the library, began a permanent film collection and instituted a Slavic section.

Concurrently, from 1941 to 1944, during World War II, he served as director of the Office of Facts and Figures and then as assistant director of the Office of War Information.

In 1944-45 Mr. MacLeish was assistant secretary of state for cultural affairs, a post in which he helped to plan Unesco. He was chairman of the U.S. delegation to its first conference in 1946.

In 1949 he was appointed Boylston professor of rhetoric and oratory at Harvard. His second Pulitzer Prize was awarded in 1953 for "Collected Poems, 1917-1952." The book also won the Bollingen Prize and the National Book Award.

## Gerardo Roxas

NEW YORK (NYT) — Gerardo Roxas, 58, president of the Philippines Liberal Party and a long-time critic of President Fernando E. Marcos, died Monday.

## U.S. Budget Talks Stumble on Specific Points

By Helen Dewar  
and Lou Cannon  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The impasse over the federal budget is persisting, with President Reagan and House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. both endorsing the idea of compromise but still balking at specific proposals.

Mr. Reagan and Rep. O'Neill, a Massachusetts Democrat, talked by telephone Tuesday morning, and each later expressed an eagerness to see the 10-week deadlock broken.

But as key legislators of both parties met Tuesday evening with administration officials for another bargaining session in the White House, the two leaders continued to avoid any direct endorsements of the compromise the negotiators are seeking.

The Senate majority leader, Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr., reflected the impatience of many in Congress, saying, "I think it really has gotten down to the Gaston and Alphonse stage. I think it's a question of who goes first."

But others in the discussions said the substantive problems of reaching agreement were still formidable.

Mr. Reagan told reporters Tuesday that he hoped fervently for "a balanced bipartisan package that will help to revive our economy," and added, "I'm personally prepared to go the extra mile."

Rep. O'Neill said he did not believe the administration had changed its policies, telling reporters, "We haven't found any give." But he said the country's economic situation was "so bad it's our patriotic duty to sit down and hammer something out."

Major obstacles remain to any compromise. Rep. O'Neill reiterated his call for repealing the third year of a tax cut in order to help reduce projected deficits, and Mr. Reagan said he would not accept that.

Rep. O'Neill said the president had not spoken about the adminis-

tration's desire to trim Social Security cost-of-living adjustments.

The congressman said he and his fellow Democrats would stoutly resist such a move, and he raised the possibility that House Democrats might come up with a budget alternative in a meeting Wednesday.

Sen. Baker, Republican of Tennessee, said earlier this week that Senate Republicans would start drafting their own budget if no bipartisan agreement had been reached by week's end.

Republican congressional leaders who met with Mr. Reagan Tuesday said they were encouraged by his response to the package that legislators of both parties have been drafting with White House aides.

Sen. Paul Laxalt, Republican of Nevada, said Mr. Reagan "has agreed to the conceptual framework of a compromise."

According to Rep. O'Neill, the conferees are aiming at a deficit of \$94 billion to \$95 billion for the 1983 fiscal year. Other legislators

said the conferees' goals were deficits of \$70 billion in 1984, \$40 billion in 1985 and a balanced budget in 1986.

Sen. Laxalt and others said the package would include an income surtax on the wealthy, an oil or energy tax, a cap on cost-of-living increases in Social Security and scaling back of Mr. Reagan's planned military buildup.

The president, speaking to reporters, left the impression that he would accept all of those elements as long as his three-year tax-cut program was not disturbed.

Republican leadership sources said Tuesday's White House meeting also produced fresh evidence of strains within the party.

The sources said that Rep. Jack Kamp of New York, one of the original advocates of a three-year tax cut, upbraided David A. Stockman, the Office of Management and Budget director, and Murray L. Weidenbaum, the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, saying they were too ready to compromise the president's program.

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## Tentative Accord Reached at Talks on Sea Law

By Bernard D. Nossiter  
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Delegates writing a treaty for the seas achieved a significant breakthrough when they tentatively agreed on a plan to divide the mineral wealth of the oceans.

But after 10 hours of closed-door debate Monday and Tuesday, they failed to agree on the size of the sites that mining groups could exploit.

The preliminary accord Tuesday provides for the United States and other Western industrial powers to gain the major share of the cobalt, manganese, copper and nickel to be mined on the ocean floor dur-

ing the next 30 years. That was a goal of the Reagan administration. But the Western negotiators were compelled to compromise, and so-called pioneer sites were also reserved for Japan, the Soviet Union, India and an enterprise run by a global authority.

This accord was reached by 14 of the 20 nations that have been meeting privately for 10 days under Tommy T.B. Koh of Singapore, president of the Law of the Sea conference. This group now must win the approval of the rest of the 150 countries taking part.

So far, the task has taken eight years.

Apart from the problem of the size of the mine sites, there are several other major issues still unresolved. And it is still not clear whether the United States will sign the treaty. Within the Reagan administration, aides have said, there are officials who oppose any global authority over seabed mining.

They want the United States and other industrial powers to work out their own arrangements for harvesting the trillions of dollars of metallic nodules lying in the Pacific, beyond any nation's waters.

Japan Against West

The issue of the mining area has Japan, backed by some African nations, pitted against the Western powers, who want to explore 60,000 square miles (about 150,000 square kilometers) and produce commercially on half this amount of land. The Japanese, fearing that the West will grab the choicest sites before Tokyo is ready to produce, propose limiting each exploration area to 23,400 square miles, with half that for actual mining.

The sea treaty embraces much more than the mining of metal. It assures oil and gas companies the right to drill 350 miles (560 kilometers) off their national coasts. It gives each country's fishermen an exclusive zone of 200 miles.

Above all, navies and air forces will enjoy unhindered passage through more than 100 critical straits and the right to pass within 12 miles of any nation's shore. The Soviet Union and the United States, with the world's largest sea and air fleets, would be the principal beneficiaries of this provision.

Sunday in Moscow, the Russians issued a decree matching the laws of the industrial states to permit seabed mining if no treaty emerges. According to diplomats, that move was seen by the Third World as a threat and helped spur Tuesday's accord.

An all-French consortium gets a fifth site. The United States want-

ed to limit the pioneers to these five, fearing that additional concerns would curb the allowable output of this group. The treaty imposes a ceiling on the tonnage taken from the sea in one year in order to maintain metals prices.

But Western delegates calculated that mining by Japan, the Soviet Union, India and the global enterprise would lag behind the first five. The nations hope to begin commercial mining in 1995.

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## France, Italy Propose Floor for Wine Prices

Reuters

LUXEMBOURG — France and Italy demanded minimum guaranteed prices for their wine producers Wednesday as part of a farm price package, but other countries said the idea could create a permanent European Economic Community "wine lake."

At a meeting of EEC farm ministers, France and Italy insisted on new aid for wine growers hit by a decline in consumption.

They proposed a requirement that surplus wine be distilled into industrial alcohol when the stock level exceeded the equivalent of 17-months consumption. They also demanded a minimum guaranteed price for producers that would be higher than the current price of many cheap Italian wines.

In a fight between France and Italy over wine last summer, French winegrowers destroyed large quantities of cheap, imported Italian wine. In an effort to defuse the sporadic "wine wars" that have marred EEC relations since then, the EEC Commission has suggested distillation of additional wine as one possible solution.

But Britain and West Germany, backed by Denmark and the Netherlands, balked Wednesday at the French and Italian demands, citing cost reasons.

In what emerged as a clear North-South split over basic EEC policy, West German Agriculture Minister Joseph Erl said it would be unacceptable to introduce permanent market intervention for wine at a time when the commu-

by was trying to reduce automatic price support for other products.

At the Luxembourg-Smith, deputy British agriculture minister, said the proposals could cause the wine surplus to become permanent.

"Surely what we ought to be doing is to try to get rid of the existing structural surplus," he said.

France has insisted that wine prices should be included in an agreement that is now being negotiated on 1982-83 prices for the EEC's 8 million farmers.

These negotiations have been complicated by British demands that it should get refunds on its annual payments to the EEC budget.

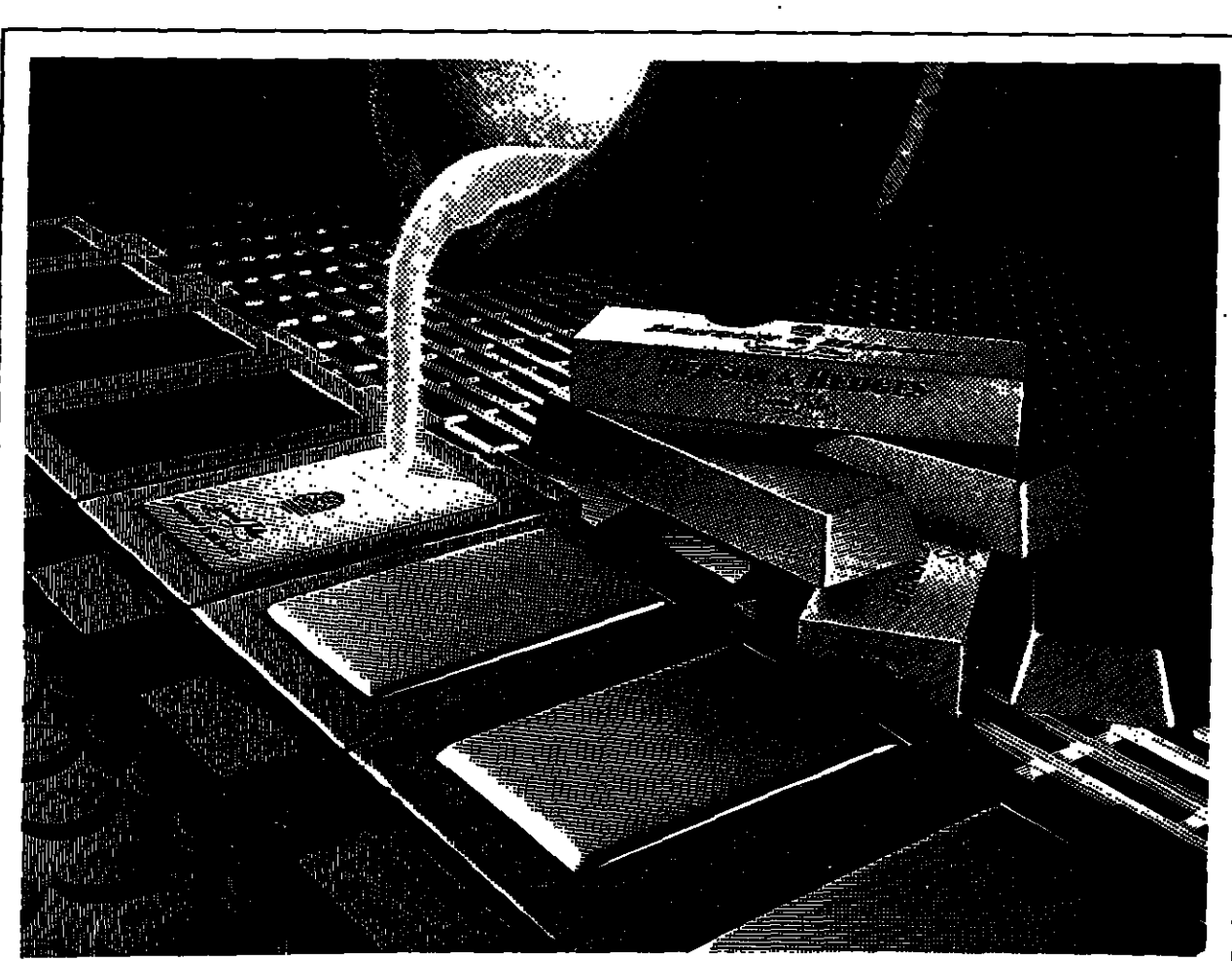
Delays in deciding 1982-83 prices came under sharp attack from the EEC farmers' union Wednesday. The group contended that farmers were losing millions of dollars a week because of the delay.

Belgian Premier Wilfried Martens had expressed hope that Britain would soften its stand in view of the support given by the community in the Falkland Islands crisis but British officials made clear they saw no link between the two issues.

## French School Fire Kills 4

The Associated Press

DORMANS, France — Three students and a teacher were killed Wednesday morning in a fire at a private boarding school in this eastern French town. Police said that the fire appeared to be accidental.



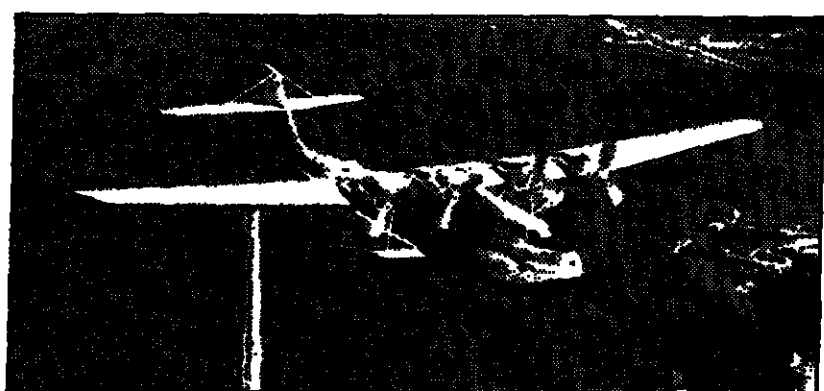
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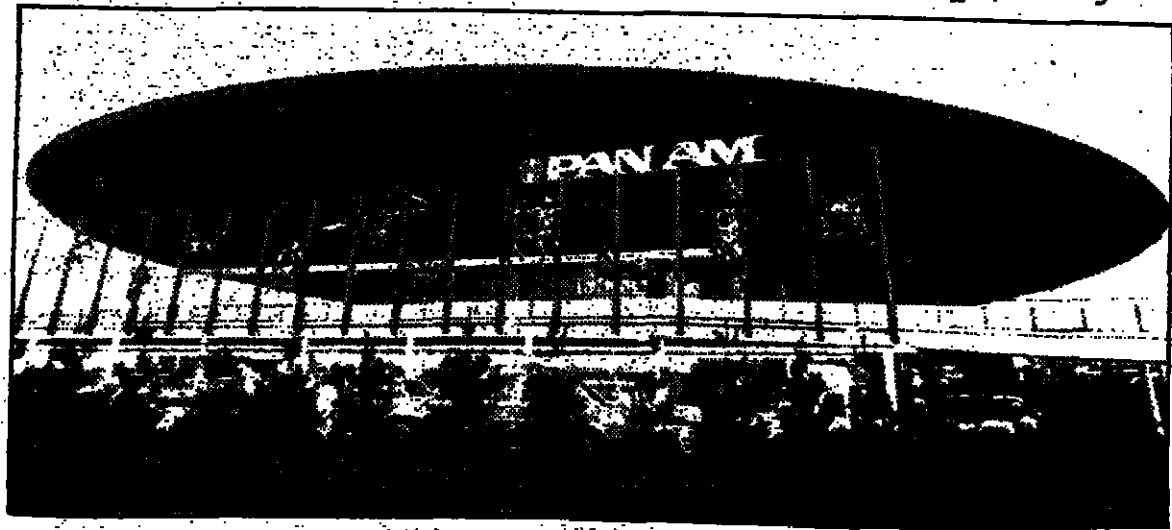
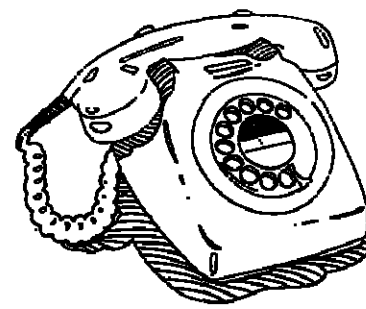
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INTERNATIONAL  
**Herald Tribune**

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6 Thursday, April 22, 1982

**The Generals in Turkey**

It is fairly obvious what Turkey's generals want from Bulent Ecevit, who was three times premier and is his country's best-known democrat. They want him to say everything has been dandy in Ankara since the junta dissolved Parliament in 1980. They would like him to say that Turkey is still "not ready" for self-rule.

But Ecevit cannot and will not — to his honor and to Ankara's shame. Having just served three months in prison, Ecevit now faces a sentence of five years for allegedly giving an interview to a Norwegian newspaper. He denies giving any interviews in the last month. But suppose he had spoken. Is Turkey's security so fragile that no negative echoes are allowed, even among the fjords?

When the generals took command, they made the credible claim that democracy was menaced by terrorism. With the help of martial law, the violence ebbed. They also asserted,

less credibly, that only military rule could end Turkey's roaring inflation and industrial stagnation. The economy has perked up a bit, thanks in part to generous loans from Turkey's allies, but at the cost of censorship and the jailing of trade unionists.

The West's help was given on the understanding that Turkey's junta meant to restore democracy. It now appears that the generals want something that looks like democracy but without the inconvenience of parties or politicians. It is the kind of double-talk one expects from that other junta, in Warsaw.

Democrats in Turkey apparently believe it is worth a jail sentence to say as much. But the Reagan administration will not say anything out loud about the generals' broken promises — and can produce little evidence that private pressure works. All the more reason for democrats elsewhere to speak out.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

**Caribbean Maneuvering**

The Reagan administration is proceeding toward negotiations with Nicaragua in a strange way. Having renewed its offer to discuss the eight points it raised last summer, the administration is holding back from opening talks. Officials suggest it would help if the Sandinistas stewed in their juice a bit more and even if they worried whether Washington might be aiding their political foes. Until the United States can verify that Managua's support for the guerrillas in El Salvador slows, it is said, the administration will simply "study" the scene.

A similar twist is evident in the administration's dealings with Cuba. Evidently dissatisfied with their contacts with the Reagan team so far, the Cubans have been reaching out to other Americans to advertise a readiness for wide-ranging negotiations; and they have reportedly dropped their longtime insistence that the United States start by ending its general embargo on trade with Havana. In seeming response, the administration this week took up one of the few pieces of slack in the embargo by reimposing certain currency restrictions — a move likely to cut travel to Cuba by American tourists and businessmen. The reason given was to reduce Cuba's earnings "at a time when Cuba is actively sponsoring armed violence against our friends and allies."

There is the hint of a pattern in the official reaction to the interest in negotiations ex-

pressed by the two Marxist regimes. The United States appears to be setting as some thing of a precondition — the end of military-aid operations — what one might have expected to be on the table in talks. The Reagan administration is raising the ante in a way that seems almost calculated to embarrass those in the Nicaraguan and Cuban leaderships who may have argued in favor of giving negotiations a try.

There is a rationale for playing hard to get. It is that the Nicaraguan and Cuban regimes are on the ropes and that the United States can get a better deal by pushing hard; meanwhile, those regimes must be disabused of the notion that they can play the harmonica of American public opinion and wring concessions from the American government for free. If this is the administration's tactic, however, it is not using it very smoothly. It risks conveying the impression that it would prefer negotiations to fail so that a harder policy could then be tried.

We trust that the administration has nothing like that in mind. Such is the history of tension and misunderstanding between the United States and the two Caribbean places that no one can be sanguine about negotiations. Surely, however, the administration is not so lacking in confidence or capacity that it cannot sit down with Managua and Havana and give talks a fair chance.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

**Letters****Scornful**

Regarding the review of Jonathan Schell's "The Fate of Earth" (Herald Tribune, April 15): From John Leonard's scornful review one might conclude that it is silly to argue against nuclear annihilation because all the arguments have already been proposed. So let's forget about it, shall we?

THOMAS AITKEN.

**Americans**

Regarding "A Reshuffled America Is Forgetting Europe" (Herald Tribune, April 15): European affairs are no longer the only foreign affairs of interest to Americans, and thus take up a smaller portion of the total attention given to non-domestic events. But I believe that we Americans are paying more attention than formerly to international matters — imported products and entertainment, foreign relations in politics and trade. To say that America is forgetting Europe would seem to be an exaggeration.

WILLIAM B. STEIN.

**No to Exile**

Regarding the front-page report (Herald Tribune, April 21) that Lech Walesa has refused an offer to leave Poland with his family:

Gen. Jaruzelski had previously been reported to have made a similar offer to the almost 4,000 Solidarity activists languishing in prison or detention centers. The preposterous scheme to get rid of the entire Solidarity leadership brings out in bold relief the real purpose of martial law.

In spite of moral and physical pressures, the detained leaders reject the exile offer, showing their courage and resolve. Criminals would probably snatch at such a chance, but Walesa and his freely

elect fellow leaders of the independent labor movement are not criminals but patriots. Jaruzelski must be condemned by the civilized world and especially by the international labor movement. International conventions, of which Poland is a signatory, guarantee workers the right to establish and join organizations of their own choosing. Surely Poland's continued membership in the International Labor Organization should be made subject to its adherence to international agreements.

The situation in Poland calls for prompt, united and determined action by the West, as well as by appropriate international bodies. Jaruzelski is gambling on the West's procrastination.

W. ZACHARISIEWICZ.

Marbella, Spain.

**Cousins**

Regarding "International Law and the Falklands" (Herald Tribune, April 15): William Pfaff has his facts wrong. The man appointed to govern the Malvinas Islands is not Gen. Luciano Benjamin Menéndez (an ultra-nationalist alleged to have abetted death squads as commander of the 3d Army Corps in Córdoba) but a cousin, Gen. Mario Menéndez, about whom little is known.

The error invalidates the writer's argument that "if Argentina were not a military dictatorship and did not appoint such men to such posts, what has happened might be tolerable."

JORGE VARTPARANIAN.

Buenos Aires.

**More Falklands**

President Reagan has failed to join in the economic and political sanctions against Argentina that Britain and other European countries have imposed. America must remember this failure the next time it looks to the Europeans for support of sanctions that it wishes to impose.

J.W. BOURNE.

Newbury, England.

Regarding "Britannia Awakened at Sunset" (Herald Tribune, April 15): Throughout most of her span, Al-

bion has never fought without the aid of allies. Even with them, dragging of feet before the fray was actually entered has absorbed much of England's time, as evidenced by the military help that Poland, Norway, Denmark and Finland received in the last great Unpleasantness.

When, in 1961, a British naval vessel was dispatched to quell Captain Enriquez Salvado's mutiny on board the Portuguese passenger liner Santa Maria, her majesty's ship predictably "ran out of gas." If some such tactic could be employed now by that armada creeping toward the Falklands, British pomposity would not be the cause of an awful lot of bloody noses.

ERIC ERTMAN.

The Falklands crisis, which should have been settled many years ago in a more peaceful climate, brings to mind the advice of Lao-tse in 500 B.C.: "In the governance of empires, big things must be dealt with while they are still small, and then big things need never be dealt with."

FELIX GREENE.

London.

**On Austria**

The special supplement on Austria (Herald Tribune, April 21) has many Austrians wondering whether it was lack of information or lack of fairness which produced this one-sided, bleak picture of the state of the Austrian economy. Thus, David Herzig sees Austrian bankers and businessmen shaking in their boots at the fear of a crisis like that of the 1930s. Surely this specter haunts all Western Europe today, but Herzig forgets to add that Austria, with an unemployment rate of 2.4 percent in 1981 and an expected rate of no more than 3.2 percent in 1982, is further away from that dreadful watermark than almost any other European country. A look at OECD reports on Austria, including the most recent one, suffices to correct the overly pessimistic impression conveyed by this supplement.

MARIA MAERZ.

Vienna.

**For All Parties, More Is at Stake Than Islands****A Principle That Needs Defending**

By James Reston

**A Splendid Little War?**

By William Pfaff

WASHINGTON — President Reagan keeps trying to charm Britain and Argentina into a compromise over the Falkland Islands, as if there were no differences between the aggressors and the defenders. But there is a problem beyond the Falklands.

In a brief news conference while the Royal Navy was approaching Argentine waters, the president praised Secretary of State Haig for a "magnificent effort" to arrange a compromise, and said the United States would try "to continue the mediation process."

Considering the failure so far of Haig's "magnificent effort," it's odd that the president didn't come out clear and strong against the military conquest of these islands by the Argentine generals.

For this may be the only thing at this late date that might avoid a war in the South Atlantic, and to restrain the use of force to settle political controversies vital to U.S. interests elsewhere.

Much more is at stake than the Falklands. There are conflicts over territory and sovereignty all over the world: in divided Germany, in divided Korea, along the Asian border between China and the Soviet Union, in Sinal between Israel and Egypt, in Kashmir between India and Pakistan, and even in Canada over the independence of French-speaking Quebec.

The United States can be even-handed about who has "sovereignty" over the Falklands, or what should be done with the conflict between the Russians and Japan

over the Russian occupation of the Kurile Islands chain, or who has the best claim to the innumerable border disputes between the new nations of Africa.

But on the use of military force to settle these questions, as the Argentine government has done in the Falklands, there is general agreement that it would lead to chaos and maybe to world war.

In the first place, the United States is bound treaty under the United Nations Charter to oppose the use or threat of military force to settle international disputes, and even if the United Nations doesn't have the authority to sustain this principle, it is in the interests of the United States to do so.

The Reagan administration has been confused and selective in applying this principle. With good reason, it has condemned Moscow for using force to achieve its political objectives in Afghanistan, and for using the Cubans to apply force in Africa, and for applying indirect threats of military intervention in Poland.

At the same time, it has been hesitant to condemn Israel for bombing the nuclear facilities in Iraq, or taking over the Golan Heights, or using force against the Arabs on the West Bank, and while it murmurs against this use of force, it continues to finance Israeli policies it opposes.

Accordingly, there is now confusion even among the allies about whether the United States can be relied upon to defend the principle of opposing the use of force to set-

tle international disputes. For example, The Economist in London, which used to be on Reagan's side, wondered the other day about the consequences of his amiable even-handedness in the face of Argentina's aggression in the Falklands.

This "have-it-both-ways" inconsistency on the part of the United States, The Economist said, "will lose British popular support for America's nuclear policies and deployment, and for its European, its NATO and its Soviet policies."

There is perhaps still time before a naval clash in the South Atlantic for the administration to defend the principle of the peaceful settlement of disputes, but so far Reagan has not got around to thinking about it or even to considering what the British will do if they are humiliated by Argentina and abandoned by the United States. For the weaker they are, the prouder they get, and the more likely they are to fight.

"It is a curious fact about the British Islanders," Churchill wrote in "The Gathering Storm." "They hate drills but have never been invaded for nearly a thousand years. For as danger comes nearer and grows, they have become progressively less nervous; when it is imminent, they are fierce; when it is mortal, they are fearless. These habits have led them into some very narrow scrapes."

The British are in a scrape and are wondering whether they really have the support of the American president in Washington.

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PARIS — When the Falkland Islands crisis broke out, most of the serious London papers were deeply defeatist about the outcome. They criticized the Conservative government of Margaret Thatcher for its belatedness, and wrote gloomily about Argentine air strength, the distances involved, the uselessness of the islands to Britain, the stubbornness of the islanders in refusing to become Argentine.

The Observer wrote that any attempt to recover the islands "surely must" be ruled out, and that with U.S. help the best Britain could expect would be "a compromise which gave the islanders the best deal available under Argentine sovereignty."

**The Public**

The press was out of touch with public opinion. The public in Britain overwhelmingly supports military action to recover the islands. Eighty-three percent of those polled for The Economist in mid-April supported the naval expedition already dispatched; 67 percent supported an invasion of the islands. In a Gallup Poll for the Sunday Telegraph, 61 percent were for attacks on Argentine ships in Falkland waters. One-fifth to one-fourth, in the two polls, were ready to invade Argentina itself.

What the public wants undoubtedly is just what the United States enjoyed in 1898, the splendid little war.

John Hay, the U.S. ambassador in London, wrote to Col. Theodore

Roosevelt of the Rough Riders, soon to become the 26th president of the United States: "It has been a splendid little war, begun with the highest motives, carried on with magnificence, intelligence and spirit, favored by that fortune which loves the brave."

Mrs. Thatcher could surely imagine nothing better to hear a few weeks from now.

The fortunes of her government depend upon the fortunes of war — or of an intervening diplomacy. But for the British people, something much more important has been invoked, touching upon the sources of national self-respect. After nearly 50 years of frustration, declining power, the humiliations imposed by the loss of industrial competence and, thereby, of national influence, the British people would appear to see in this affair something like a last chance — or a new chance.

They have to do this right. The issues are clear and the cause is just, or as just as such causes ever are. The enemy government is morally repugnant.

The military test is formidable, but there is no reason why it should not be mastered. The preoccupation of the Argentine Army, as an Argentine officer concedes, has been with putting down internal subversion. "We don't think much in terms of conventional war," he said. "We have no history of warfare."

The Royal Navy, on the other hand, is "une malon sérieuse" (a serious outfit), as a French naval observer wrote the other day. It has centuries behind it. This retired admiral, Antoine Sanguinetti, went on to say something else of the Argentine forces: "It is simple to rape and torture, but armies thereby lose their souls. To fight on the field of combat demands a certain purity which the Argentine forces have lost."

Possibly a Gallic and romantic view, or perhaps not. It remains that serving British officers have experienced one or another kind of action, from Korea and Malaya to Aden and Belfast, over most of the last 30 years. They ought to know how to do what they have been given to do in the Falklands, if the affair does come to a test of arms.

The emotion which has been evoked among the ordinary British is a political datum of the first importance — this belligerence, ever bloodthirsty, beyond that of English elites. It provides a lesson in how important war really is to national life, as well as to national identity, to the formation and sustaining of national spirit.

Commentators talk often enough of dictators distracting their people from internal troubles through foreign adventures. This is exactly what General Galtieri has done for Argentina. It works. The Argentine people, who were in the streets by the thousands to protest against the military junta's policies a few days before the Falklands invasion, were out in greater thousands a few days later to celebrate the Falklands conquest.

Collective, primitive emotion is at work, the aroused emotion of the group, the pack, the people, the family defending itself, but also out to conquer, to prevail. It is an instinct of survival, pre-civilized, primordial, but at the core of civilized community as well. It is this which drives people to collective effort and collective success in peace as well as war. What else lies behind Japan's immense national efforts for the reconstruction of rebuilding society after the world wars? In peace or war, nations search for collective fulfillment, collective predominance.

Primitive emotion is dangerous, which is precisely why human intelligence has attempted to surround and blunt emotion with convention and procedure, to rationalize it in so many ways.

Britain has not been a successful nation since the war. It has looked for national redefinition and has not really found it. Externally it has looked for a new role in a supposed special relationship with the United States that the latter has never been prepared to concede. It looked for a role first in rejecting Europe and then in grudging acceptance of Europe. It still has not found what it wants and what it has needed.

Now, perhaps ephemerally, there is national unity on an external issue. It is unity with emotional, anti-American force. The United States' role in the Falklands matter has provoked a great deal of resentment. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's mediation notwithstanding, the actions and comments of President Ronald Reagan and United Nations Ambassador Jeanne Kirkpatrick have seemed to convey, as one London writer says, "all the devious moral ambiguity of the American approach to Vichy France in the early days of the Second World War."

The unity that Britain has found is a moral unity — in, of all things, the rescue of 1,800 islanders from the hands of Latin American dictators. Can this be serious? It is just possible that it is.

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**Farm Aid and International Darwinism**

By Jean Mayer

BOSTON — Since World War II, the United States has been the world's bulwark against famine. In the eyes of many foreigners, and in those of many Americans, this has made up for the shortcomings they have seen and continue to see in American foreign policy. But now Washington has turned its back on American humane values and on the poorest of its neighbors.

Engulfed in a wave of social Darwinism, America devotes only 0.27 percent of its gross national product to food and development aid, in comparison to France's 0.62 percent, West Germany's 0.43 percent, Canada's 0.42 percent and Britain's 0.34 percent.

The United States is still especially qualified to take the lead in agricultural aid and development programs. Americans invented land grant colleges, agricultural extension services and rural credit. They are foremost in agricultural research, have the world's most efficient farmers and export by far the largest amount of food.

Proponents of the "lifeboat ethic" assure us that the rescue effort would be wasteful. They argue that some countries are so poor, so dependent, so heedless of their own overpopulation that it is against America's best interests and theirs to try to save them. They will drown us all, we are told.

Nonsense. The fear that population will outstrip food production has recurred periodically since Thomas R. Malthus' essay in 1798. India, a net exporter of grain, expects some 20 million to 25 million tons of rice, wheat and other grains by the year 2000. The world's so-called basket case, has managed to reduce its food imports despite its con-

tinued high rate of population increase. Triage — the process by which aid donors would decide that they could save some countries but would write off others — presupposes far better predictions of future economic development than we can make. Fifty years ago, the impoverished Arabian Peninsula would have been dismissed as hopeless; today it floats in money.

Pessimists also consistently underestimate the effects of advances in technology. Genetic engineering is rapidly opening up new vistas in agriculture — in resistance to disease, adaptation of existing crops to difficult climatic conditions, and even the possibility of growing crops in desert lands. With American help, the developing countries can become self-sufficient in agriculture.

Of course, technical assistance costs money. It is fashionable to say that you don't solve problems by throwing money at them. Yet medical surveys have shown that in the last 10 years the major U.S. domestic food assistance programs started after the 1969 White House Conference on Food, Nutrition and Health have essentially eliminated malnutrition caused by poverty. Foreign aid programs could do the same on a global scale.

If the United States ceases to see itself as a source of agricultural assistance, it will lose both an essential instrument of international leadership and an important source of pride.

The writer, president of Tufts University in Medford, Mass., headed the White House Conference on Food, Nutrition and Health in 1969 and was vice chairman and then acting chairman of the Presidential Commission on World Hunger from 1978 to 1980. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

**Defense in Europe: A Preference for 'Maybe'**

By Maxwell D. Taylor

WASHINGTON — A recent study, "Nuclear Weapons and the Atlantic Alliance," by four distinguished former U.S. officials, is unusual in several ways. Not the least is the fact that a committee has been capable of such coherent and thought-provoking treatment of so complex a subject.

Despite its complexity, a close reading reveals that the core issue is comparatively simple. Is there any situation in which the security of the NATO alliance would benefit from the first use of nuclear weapons or the threat thereof?

Under current alliance policy, the answer would be "maybe." The authors of the study would say "never," and adopt a declaratory policy to that effect. I propose to examine the relative merits of these two positions, hereafter referred to as policies A and B.

In making a comparison, merit can best be measured by the degree of assurance that each of the contending policies offers of convincing the Soviet leaders of the unprofitability of any form of military attack on NATO.

Policy A has three means for accomplishing this, of which the first two are the defensive capability of alliance conventional forces and the availability of a large arsenal of nuclear weapons. Policy B ranges from those of ordinary artillery to more than a thousand miles, if the alliance gets the Pershing-2 missile as currently planned. The third means resides in the strategic arsenal of the United States, long regarded as a protective umbrella that allowed NATO the luxury of maintaining inferior conventional forces, but now often deemed less reliable since the Soviets have achieved approximate strategic parity with the United States.

Policy B would remove completely the protection afforded by nuclear weapons, both theater and strategic, except in response to a first use by the Soviets. Thus, the security of NATO would depend exclusively on its conventional forces, since the Warsaw Pact forces, generally conceded to be actually or potentially superior, would have no reason to resort to nuclear weapons. In compensation, Policy B proposes a large increase in ready conventional forces to which the United States would be expected to contribute.

Which of these two policies is more likely to deter a Soviet attack? Before responding we should first estimate the gains that Moscow leaders might hope to derive from an attack and the adverse factors that might dim that hope. I

would say that the hoped-for gains would include the dissolution of the Soviet empire, the absorption of Western Europe into the Soviet political-economic system along with the scientific achievements, advanced technology and industrial skills of the conquered nations. If these are the desired gains, the uncertainties must restrain the Soviets from resorting to military means to obtain them.

**War Damage**

In the first place, their leaders would surely hesitate from fear of the consequences as the losses likely to be inflicted on their invading forces, the unavoidable war damage to local industries and related economic assets and the ever-present possibility of escalation to strategic warfare with America.

Beyond these, there are two other, quite different deterrent factors: the uncertain reaction of the satellite countries to a war with NATO, and the existence of other, less dangerous ways whereby Moscow might gain its objectives in the West without a fight.

Now we should be ready to compare the deterrent possibilities of policies A and B. Both have defects. In the case of A, the deterrent represented by theater nuclear weapons is curtailed by the uncertainty of the users as to the reliability and effects of these weapons. Also, the timeliness of their availability is uncertain, given the complex procedures that NATO authorities must follow in authorizing their use. Finally, for a variety of reasons discussed below, the present NATO conventional forces have too many visible weaknesses to serve as an effective deterrent. Not a very high total score for policy A.

But Policy B is even less reassuring. Its deterrent value depends almost entirely on its ability to rectify the shortcomings of the current NATO forces and to do so fairly soon. Unfortunately, the nature and number of these shortcomings make timely rectification most difficult, if not impossible.

There is one eventuality that might change my present view. If the member nations of NATO were to receive this proposal of no first use with unexpected enthusiasm, and display a genuine willingness to make the sacrifices implicit in the heavy cost of a large military buildup, such conduct would indicate a restored unity of purpose that would be most encouraging to both sides of the Atlantic.

I must not fail to mention another encouraging consideration to raise our spirits regardless of which policy is chosen. It is the fact that the Soviets have several safer ways to accomplish their goals in Western Europe without needing to risk a military attack.

They may resort, and already have, to such measures as the economic seduction of America's allies by tempting deals such as the Siberian gas pipeline, the use of East-West trade to obtain the products of Western technology, the covert incitement of peace movements in the West, occasional threats directed at West Berlin, and various ploys to exploit European dependence on Middle East oil — all this to the tune of blaring anti-American propaganda.

**Uncertainty**

It is hardly news that I emerge from this comparison in favor of staying with the present policy of "maybe" rather than adopting one of "never." The preservation of uncertainty in the minds of hostile leaders is always an important advantage. With Policy A, the Soviets can be kept in worried uncertainty about a number of things — use of theater or strategic weapons, their effects if used, and the likelihood of escalation to strategic warfare. On such advantages accrue under Policy B, which, by proclaiming "no first use" under any circumstances, removes their uncertainties and allows Soviet commanders to mass forces for attack without fear of sudden obliteration.

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Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor," and must include the writer's address and signature. Priority is given to letters that are brief and do not request anonymity. Letters may be abridged. We are unable to acknowledge all letters, but value the views of readers who submit them.

**April 22: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago****1907: Revolutionaries in Persia**

ST. PETERSBURG — The continuation of disorders in Persia near the Russian frontier, which threatens the tranquility of the Russian province of Yerevan, is causing serious anxiety in government circles here. According to the latest dispatches, Sardar Khanat Makin was forced to flee by the Revolutionary party and has taken refuge on Russian territory. His palace, with all its famous treasures, was plundered by the mob. The Russian Minister of War had ordered the garrison of Nahichevan to be reinforced. The Novoe Vremya publishes a sensational article openly accusing the Dragoman of the British Legation in Tehran of fomenting troubles with the hope that they will spread to Russian territory.

**1932: Germany 'More Dangerous'**

PARIS — An editorial in the Herald reads: "An examination of the maladjustment and disorder of our western world today leads the student inescapably to Germany. It is a danger center to whomsoever is related to it, financially, commercially or politically. Germany is drifting into such a state of material and spiritual demoralization that all who deal with it must exercise the same precautions of self-defense as though they were in contact with a victim of contagious disease. Germany in its day of weakness, in its leaderless and dispirited malingering, is more dangerous to Europe than it ever was, for neither it nor its neighbor can foretell the next outbreak of ruthless thought or action."

**Herald Tribune**

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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## New Shows From Old Lloyd Webber Discs

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A week of curious remnants, not least those of Andrew Lloyd Webber, who will doubtless soon be giving us his old laundry lists choreographed by Gillian Lynne. What we have at the Palace, in "Song and Dance," are in fact a couple of his old records, one of which, "Tell Me on a Sunday," was seen on television 15 months ago as a song cycle in performance by Mari Webb, while the other, "Variations," is perhaps most famous as the theme tune for commercial television's top-rated arts program, "The South Bank Show."

There is of course no fundamental reason why records should not be turned into shows (that was after all how both "Jesus Christ Superstar" and "Evita" came about) so long as the conversion is efficient; my objection here is that whereas in those two previous Lloyd Webber instances the records were given to immensely talented choreographic directors Jim Sharman and Harold Prince, who took them to pieces and put them back together again in totally original theatrical forms, on this occasion the plan has been considerably less ambitious.

Thus we get, for the "Song" half first of the evening, an onstage orchestra with Webb stationed on a revolving downstage podium solemnly belting her way through 20 numbers (not all different) as if in a recording studio, where at least an invited audience would not have been expected to pay. No attempt to open up the songs, provide much of a plot, introduce other characters; no attempt even to improve on Don Black's original lyrics, which are distinctly sub-Sondheim, as can be discovered by comparing the use of similar Hollywood-success and marital-failure themes in even so disastrous a Sondheim show as "Merrily We Roll Along."

Then, leaving Webb breathless at center stage, we go off for a long interval, and when we get back there is Wayne Sleep plus eight dancers doing some oddly nebulous sub-Jerome Robbins routines, many of which look as though they were cut from the out-of-

town tour of "West Side Story." Sleep seems perpetually determined to be a lovable dancing clown, apparently in everlasting audition for "Yankee Doodle Dandy," while his backup team all manage to look like Mia Farrow under water.

But at least this dance second half does seem to have found a natural dynamism of its own, and will doubtless appeal to the pop-ballet groupies who still can't get into "Cats." For the rest, it is to be hoped that when (as has just been announced) Lloyd Webber takes charge of the Old Vic as a home for the British musical, "Song and Dance" is the kind of show he will stage on Sunday nights for his friends rather than during the week for paying customers.

Another television spin-off is to be found at Drury Lane, where the four stars of the satirical "Not the Nine O'Clock News" are briefly to be seen live in "Not in Front of the Audience," a compilation of some of their classic sketches, plus a few new numbers of surprising inadequacy. The huge empty spaces of the Lane's stage are not in fact suited to that generally very close-up material, and in an attempt to bridge the gap some very good tight material (notably the Reagan press conference routine) has been blown up to bursting point and then, alas, beyond. The brilliantly written souvenir program would be funnier if there was not the uneasy feeling that the kind of rip-offs it castigates are also to be found within the very show it promotes.

Some far better revue sketches and some more thoughtful playing were to be found at the Lyric, Hammersmith, last week during an all-too-short visit by the Cambridge Footlights in their "Beyond the Footlights," an anthology of recent undergraduate material from the only university in the world that can boast a one-servant-family crisis student, a campaign for real cognac and a KGB student recruitment stall. It can now also boast a

lady called Emma Thompson who looks set for some sort of professional stage stardom.

Meanwhile, the Mayfair Theatre, which I have long thought a perfect and shamefully underused home for the kind of dinner or cabaret theater more familiar in Berlin and New York than London, now has a show called "Boogie" that is right for the space, though sadly not in many other respects.

The notion here seems to have been that as every decade from the 1940s through to the 1980s has produced its characteristic sister acts, from the Andrews through the McGuire and the Beverlys to the Shangrillas and the Pointers, it might be fun to put them all together and see what develops.

Not a lot does, largely because three energetic but otherwise unimpressive performers (Leonie Horfey, Sarah McNair and Michele Maxwell) seem uncertain whether they are supposed to be celebrating, commenting on or parodying the acts they recall. As a result, Stuart Hobbs' production veers from wartime newspaper stills projected on a screen to a rubber-gloved mockery of our own dear Beverly Sisters in a state of aimless animation. Token comment, token impersonation, a lot of screaming toward the end and overall a good idea gone wrong because nobody seems to have known how to follow it through.

Better news, however, at Hampstead, where the prolific Mustapha Matura has a savagely funny tragedy called "Meetings" about two wealthy Trinidadians, one of whom (Rudolph Walker) wants to get back to his gas-tropic and religious roots among the witch doctors while his wife (Corinne Skinner-Carter) is slowly poisoning her neighbors with imported American synthetic cigarettes. The marriage is predictably not an easy one ("I marry thinking man with diploma, no monkey man") but out of a stern moral tale about the corruption of progress Matura has also drawn a very crafty comedy about kitchen life amid the laminated cabinets and microwave culture of a too rapidly emergent nation.

## Canada's Best-Selling High Priestess of Angst

By Judy Klemesrud  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Margaret Atwood is a national heroine in Canada. People follow her on the streets and in stores, seeking autographs and wanting to discuss the characters in her novels — most of whom are intelligent, self-absorbed modern women, searching for identity. These women also suffer greatly, and as a result, some Canadian critics have dubbed her "the high priestess of angst."

"My women suffer because most of the women I talk to seem to have suffered," the 42-year-old Toronto-based author said in a recent interview in New York. "But you don't hear about it because women's suffering is seen as passive. But there are many women who, when facing an ordeal, don't stick their heads in the oven or jump off a bridge. Instead they go out and confront their monster and triumph over it."

This philosophy has, in part, guided the prolific Atwood in much of her writing (six novels, nine books of poetry and one book of criticism, with a total of about a million copies in print). Her novels regularly make the best-seller lists in Canada, where she is chairman of the 350-member Writers' Union of Canada.

But only in the last few years has she gained major popularity in the United States. During the 1970s she was mainly a literary cult figure, read by a devoted group of feminists who were taken with the role reversals of her male and female characters. In such acclaimed Atwood novels as "Surfacing," "Lady Oracle" and "Life Before Man," women hunt, split loins, make campfires, while men often cook and take care of their households.

In her new novel, "Bodily Harm" (Simon & Schuster, \$14.50), the major character is a young "lifestyle" journalist named Rennie, a woman who writes about such things as "drain-chain jewelry" and other such trends. After a portion of Rennie's left breast is removed because of cancer, she loses her lover and then flees to Toronto for a vacation on a newly independent Caribbean island. She becomes caught up in a revolution and eventually is imprisoned. But true to the Atwood style, the suffering heroine triumphs and returns to Canada determined to write not about "lifestyles" but about the corrupt regime on the island.

Not Society Feminist

Despite her subjects and her characters, Atwood insists that she is not strictly a feminist novelist. "Of course I'm a feminist," she said. "But on the other hand, do I think that all men should be herded up and shoved off the cliff? The answer is no. So I think I'm one of those people in between the two extremes. I don't think women



Margaret Atwood

should be made to feel incompetent, subservient or inferior, nor do I think they should be put down for choosing to be married,

mothers or flower arrangers. I think that if feminism is defined too narrowly, we're going to lose a lot of women."

Atwood said that Rennie in "Bodily Harm" reflected how she currently feels about the women's movement. "I think that women are going to start saying, 'Look at men. They're suffering a lot. Let's pay some attention to men.'"

"What you're dealing with now," she went on, "is several generations of women's movement. You're dealing with Betty Friedan, who was way out ahead of it in the 1960s, and you're dealing with the 1969-1974 bloc, who were quite outspoken and somewhat extremist. And then I think a generation came along that got the benefits without having to undergo the extreme confrontations, and they are a lot like Rennie. She is rather off-hand about a lot of things that would get the teeth of a slightly older feminist. She got her job, and she didn't have to fight for it too much. Her lover, Jake, is a bit Penthouse-influenced in his sexuality, but this doesn't seem to bother her. She says, 'Let's not get too uptight about this. Why make an issue? I think we're going to see more of that in real life.'"

Atwood — Peggy to her friends — is 5 feet 3 inches tall, with bright blue eyes, unruly brown curls and angular features unadorned by makeup. She speaks in a soft monotone, in an upper-class manner that might be called "To-

ronto lockjaw." But her personality is earthy and jovial. And unlike many of her characters, she seems to be very happy with her personal life. She lives in a Victorian house in Toronto with the novelist Graeme Gibson, 47, and their 6-year-old daughter, Jess. The couple have been together for 10 years and have no plans for marriage. "What would be the point?" the author said. "It's not economically necessary for me, and Graeme doesn't feel any great compulsion, and we're happy the way we are. I think we probably don't want to upset the apple cart."

When asked if their relationship had not been harmed by the fact that she is now better known and has sold more books, Atwood said evenly: "When I met Graeme, he had just published two novels himself and was well enough known that he didn't feel threatened by me. I think it's delicate, living in this kind of situation. But the advantage of living with another writer is that he knows what kind of cycles you're going through. He knows that if you've just finished a book, you're going to be depressed for a while, and things like that."

Atwood, daughter of an entomologist, graduated from the University of Toronto in 1961 and received an M.A. from Radcliffe College in 1962. She completed her course work toward a Ph.D. in Victorian literature at Harvard University but has yet to finish her thesis.

## Talk Not Cheap on Lecture Circuit

By Susan Heller Anderson  
New York Times Service

WALTHAM, Mass. — When G. Gordon Liddy spoke recently at Brandeis University about how he masterminded the break-in at Democratic National Committee offices at the Watergate complex, how he bugged the wardens' office while incarcerated in Danbury, Conn., and how he is now building a new career as a college lecturer, students and faculty here staged a noisy, angry protest.

Yet, when he spoke on the same subject at the University of Denver, no one complained. In both cases, he attracted sizable crowds. The controversy surrounding Liddy, in fact, only adds to his appeal on the college lecture circuit.

Because colleges do pay speakers, they make sure to engage people students want to hear, like Liddy, who for each appearance was paid between \$3,500 and \$4,500, plus expenses, which at Brandeis included a limousine and professional bodyguards.

The college lecture circuit, a source of substantial revenue to dozens of figures in public life, has in the past decade grown into a multi-million-dollar industry. Speakers command fees ranging

from \$1,000 to \$25,000, the median being around \$2,000 for colleges. One result is an after-life for public figures who might otherwise fade from view. Liddy, for some 70 appearances this year, will earn about \$280,000. In this business, talk is not cheap.

Also at the top of the campus popularity list today are prominent names connected with past presidential administrations, such as Henry A. Kissinger, Gerald R. Ford and Zbigniew Brzezinski, and figures associated with a cause or perhaps an anti-establishment point of view, like Jane Fonda, Dick Gregory, state Sen. Julian Bond of Georgia, consumer advocate Ralph Nader and William A. Rusher, publisher of *The National Review*.

"We're looking for someone in the news who has something to say on classroom issues and who can draw between 300 and 1,000 people," explained Alice Solomon, a 22-year-old senior who heads the Programming Board, the student-run speakers' bureau at Brandeis.

Topics with collegiate appeal are "issues that pertain to the campus as well as what's going on in the world," said Gayland Trim, a 20-year-old junior who is the chairman of the Student Events Committee at Wesleyan University in Middletown, Conn. Depending on the school, speakers are chosen by student committees or a student or faculty coordinator.

Watergate Anniversary  
June Karger, the general manager and vice president of the American Program Bureau, said, "Rape and alcohol were the biggest issues last year. This year, the 10th anniversary of Watergate, we're putting together Dean, Hunt, Ervin and Woodward for the first time." She was referring to John W. Dean Jr., former White House counsel; E. Howard Hunt Jr., former White House consultant and Watergate conspirator; former Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., and the journalist Bob Woodward.

"The late '60s was the height of campus ferment," said Rusher. "Hostility was high toward conservatives. Today, there are a lot of openly conservative students."

With inflation, government cutbacks and a tight job market facing students, economists like Martin S. Feldstein and Walter W. Heller are in demand.

Don Walker of Harry Walker Inc., a New York-based speakers'

bureau, reports that colleges ask for William E. Colby, former director of Central Intelligence, and Robert E. White, former U.S. ambassador to El Salvador.

Lecture bureaus, whose representatives are in contact with colleges throughout the country, observe certain regional peculiarities.

"The West Coast is still booking things the East Coast did five years ago," said Kevin Flaherty of Brian Anthony Ltd., an agency in New York. "Kids on the West Coast are into intertextuality." His company books Robert Hastings, a lecturer on sightings of unidentified flying objects.

Students in different parts of the nation may react very differently to the same speaker. Why did some 100 protesters appear at Liddy's Brandeis appearance, and none in Denver?

"We're a very conservative campus," explained Jefferson Upton, a 20-year-old junior in charge of the Denver lecture program.

Speakers themselves are divided in their impressions. "There's a fantastic concern and awareness," said Gregory, the activist and comedian, who makes some 200 appearances a year. Bond disagreed.

"Students today are more self-centered, very interested in themselves," he said.

"I think apathy is reversing," said Karger. "When elections approach, students get involved."

But along with issues and politics comes a dose of lighter fare on the college circuit. "This year, nonsense sells," Karger observed.

Such attractions as the histories of the Three Stooges, horror films, Superman and "Star Wars," Lisa Birnbach, editor of *The Official Preppy Handbook*, and soap opera stars are interspersed with speakers on black activism and women's rights in the lecture bureau's glossy sales materials.

Nevertheless, serious topics remain the first choice. And most schools, liberal or conservative, relish controversial speakers.

"We figure that just about everyone we will offend someone," said Solomon. "But we're here to learn the value of ideas and the danger of suppressing ideas that might be offensive."

"We pride ourselves on liberalism and diversity," Trim said of the Wesleyan student body. "So if we don't get both sides, we're not doing our job."

## NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices April 21

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

## Market Summary

APRIL 21, 1982

## Dow Jones Averages

Dow Jones Industrial Average: 2,115.14 (High: 2,125.14, Low: 2,105.14, Close: 2,115.14)

Dow Jones Transportation Average: 1,115.14 (High: 1,125.14, Low: 1,105.14, Close: 1,115.14)

Dow Jones Utility Average: 1,115.14 (High: 1,125.14, Low: 1,105.14, Close: 1,115.14)

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## BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

### Harvester Said to Seek Loan Structure Change

**CHICAGO** — International Harvester is asking its 193 creditors to amend its recently restructured \$4.1-billion debt covenants so that it will not default on loans at the end of this month, sources close to the company said Wednesday.

They said Harvester has received favorable responses from many of its creditors, primarily banks. Company officials could not be reached for comment.

The loan covenants commit the company to maintain tangible net worth of at least \$1 billion throughout its current fiscal year and maintain a debt to equity ratio no larger than 4-to-1 at the end of each fiscal quarter.

### Rhone Sells Morton Stake, Litigation Dropped

**CHICAGO** — Morton-Norwich Products said Wednesday that Rhone-Poulenc was giving up its 20.3 percent share of Morton, clearing the way for the sale of the U.S. company's Norwich-Eaton pharmaceutical division to Procter & Gamble for \$371 million.

Morton said Rhone, the recently-nationalized French chemical group, agreed to transfer 2,755,000 Morton shares to Morton-Norwich in return for an end to all litigation and \$135 million in cash. Rhone filed suit against Morton-Norwich last month to block the sale, claiming it was a deliberate breach of agreements the two companies had signed in 1978 to jointly develop products.

### Hitachi Develops Big Memory Industrial Robot

**TOKYO** — Hitachi said Wednesday it has developed an industrial robot with twice the memory capacity of a conventional machine and will produce about 70 of the machines a month, to be sold at 10.5 million yen each.

### Fujitsu Sees 54% Profit Increase for Year

**TOKYO** — Fujitsu said Wednesday its recurrent profits for the year ended March are expected to have increased 54 percent to 50 billion yen. Sales in the period are projected to have increased 15 percent to 670 billion yen and after-tax profits by 24 percent to 23 billion. The company said the profit increase largely reflected foreign exchange profits of 5 billion yen in the year, compared to a deficit of 4 billion yen the previous year.

### Sumitomo Chemical Reports Big Income Drop

**TOKYO** — Sumitomo Chemical said Wednesday a 72.7 percent drop in net income for the business year ended Dec. 31 was mainly due to sluggish demand for petrochemical products and a fall in product prices in Japan.

It said consolidated net income for the year was 2.42 billion yen, on sales of 694.60 billion yen, down 3.3 percent. Sumitomo Chemical said it expects business performance in the current year to improve and expects to report a pretax profit with a 5 percent gain in overall sales.

### Saab-Scania Says Profit Rose 20% in Quarter

**LINKÖPING, Sweden** — Saab-Scania's group profit and sales rose more than 20 percent in the first quarter of 1982 compared with the year ago period, managing director Sten Gustafsson told the annual meeting Wednesday.

Declining to give firm figures, he said sales rose 22 percent to around 4.3 billion crowns (\$722.8 million) and incoming orders were up about 20 percent to 4.5 billion crowns. Saab will release further details in an interim report for the first quarter on June 21, he said.

### Timex Introduces Personal Computer at \$100

**NEW YORK** — Timex Computer, an affiliate of the watchmaker, has introduced a personal computer to retail at around \$100. The Timex Sinclair 1000, which weighs only 12 ounces (336 grams) and connects to any television screen, will go on sale in July and be aimed at the first-time computer customer and the educational market, industry analysts said.

### Schering Raises Dividend, Hopes for Repeat

**WEST BERLIN** — Schering said Wednesday it will raise its dividend to 10.50 Deutsche marks per share on 1981 results from the 9 DM paid for 1980.

It said it hopes to repeat last year's satisfactory performance in 1982. Domestic sales declined slightly in the 1982 first quarter, but foreign sales continued to rise, it said.

## NYSE Prices Gain Slightly in Active Trade

**NEW YORK** — The lack of a resolution on either the Falkland Islands crisis or the U.S. budget negotiations held the stock market in a narrow range Wednesday, and prices on the New York Stock Exchange ended the day fractionally higher.

The Dow Jones industrial average bounced up and down all day before closing with a gain of 2.86 points to 943.42. The transportation stock index was down slightly, and the utility indicator showed a small gain. Advances led declines by around 830 to 600, and volume widened to about 58 million shares from 54.61 million Tuesday.

## GM Angers Union With New Scheme To Sweeten Bonuses for Executives

**DETROIT** — Less than two weeks after the start of a narrowly approved labor agreement that extracts concessions from workers, General Motors has infuriated the United Auto Workers union by trying to sweeten its bonus plan for executives.

The plan, which is to be put to GM's annual meeting May 21 for stockholder approval, makes executive bonuses more generous and triggers their payment at a lower level of profitability.

The proposal could further weaken the precarious rank-and-file support of the new labor agreement, which was ratified by only 52 percent of the workers who voted. Union leaders have already said overwhelming opposition to the contract in some factories would make it difficult to carry out the agreement there.

UAW vice president Owen Bieber said Tuesday, "We find these proposals to be an absolute outrage. ... GM couldn't send its workers and consumers a worse signal."

Union leaders called on GM to withdraw the proposal. Failing that, they demanded public pledges from executives that they would refuse the bonuses.

Officials of the union, which owns some GM stock, said they would appear at the annual meeting to fight the plan.

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for April 21, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	DM	FF	Y	Sw	S	DK	Sc
Amsterdam	2.265	1.91	11.05	2.25	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00
Berlin (M)	45.18	10.25	10.25	7.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frankfurt	2.260	1.90	11.04	2.24	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
London (M)	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Paris	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Stockholm	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Switzerland	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
West Germany	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Japan	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Italy	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Spain	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sweden	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Denmark	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Netherlands	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Belgium	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
France	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Portugal	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Greece	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Spain	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Italy	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Japan	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
South Korea	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
China	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
India	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Philippines	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Thailand	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Malaysia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Singapore	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Indonesia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Brunei	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Maldives	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sri Lanka	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Burma	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Myanmar	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Laos	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Cambodia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Vietnam	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
North Vietnam	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
South Vietnam	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
East Germany	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
West Germany	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Poland	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Czech Republic	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Slovak Republic	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Hungary	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Romania	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Bulgaria	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Yugoslavia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Slovenia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Croatia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Serbia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Montenegro	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Herzegovina	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
North Macedonia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
South Macedonia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Albania	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Greece	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turkey	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Iran	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Pakistan	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Afghanistan	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Uzbekistan	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Tajikistan	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Kyrgyzstan	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Armenia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Georgia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Abkhazia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
South Ossetia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ingushetia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dagestan	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ingushetia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dagestan	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ingushetia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dagestan	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ingushetia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dagestan	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ingushetia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dagestan	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ingushetia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dagestan	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ingushetia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dagestan	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ingushetia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dagestan	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ingushetia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dagestan	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ingushetia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dagestan	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ingushetia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dagestan	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ingushetia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dagestan	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ingushetia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dagestan	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ingushetia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dagestan	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ingushetia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dagestan	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ingushetia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dagestan	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ingushetia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dagestan	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ingushetia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dagestan	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ingushetia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dagestan	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ingushetia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dagestan	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ingushetia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dagestan	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ingushetia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dagestan	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ingushetia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dagestan	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ingushetia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
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Dagestan	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ingushetia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dagestan	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ingushetia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dagestan	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ingushetia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
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Ingushetia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dagestan	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ingushetia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dagestan	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ingushetia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dagestan	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ingushetia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dagestan	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ingushetia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dagestan	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ingushetia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dagestan	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ingushetia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dagestan	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ingushetia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dagestan	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ingushetia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dagestan	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ingushetia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dagestan	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ingushetia	1.758	1.50	8.00	1.75	1.00	1.00		











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## Paris Commodities

(Prices in French francs per metric ton)

April 21, 1982

High Low

Settle

Change

Cocoa

Cocoa

Cocoa

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Cocoa

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## London Metals Market

(Prices in sterling per metric ton)

April 21, 1982

High Low

Settle

Change

Copper

Copper

Copper

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Copper

## London Commodities

(Prices in sterling per metric ton)

April 21, 1982

High Low

Settle

Change

Soybean

Soybean

Soybean

Soybean

Soybean

Soybean

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

**(Continued from Page 15)**

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